

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BLACKLIGHT POWER, INC.	)	<u>C.A. NO. 00-422 (EGS)</u>
	)	
VS.	)	WASHINGTON, D.C.
	)	MAY 22, 2000
Q. TODD DICKINSON	)	10:00 A.M.

TRANSCRIPT OF MOTIONS HEARING  
BEFORE THE HONORABLE EMMET G. SULLIVAN  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF: MICHAEL H. SELTER, ESQ.  
JEFFREY A. SIMENAUER, ESQ.  
JEFFREY S. MELCHER, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANT: FRED E. HAYNES, ESQ.  
KEVIN BAER, ESQ.

COURT REPORTER: FRANK J. RANGUS, OCR  
U. S. COURTHOUSE, RM. 6822  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001  
(202) 371-0545

PROCEEDINGS RECORDED BY ELECTRONIC STENOGRAPHY; TRANSCRIPT  
PRODUCED BY COMPUTER.

1 SOMETHING FOCUSED HER ATTENTION ON THE 935 PATENT AND THE  
2 TIMING OF THE 294 PATENT IS JUST, IT'S NOT JUST COINCIDENTAL.  
3 IT WAS ABOUT TO ISSUE.

4 MR. BAER: WELL, IT WAS ABOUT TO ISSUE, YOUR HONOR,  
5 BUT WHAT HAPPENED IS, I DON'T KNOW, TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTION  
6 DIRECTLY, I DO NOT KNOW HOW THE DIRECTOR BECAME AWARE THAT WE  
7 ISSUED A --

8 THE COURT: DOESN'T THE COURT NEED TO KNOW THAT IN AN  
9 EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE  
10 INDEED ARBITRARY AND CAPRICIOUS?

11 MR. BAER: I DON'T BELIEVE SO, YOUR HONOR, BECAUSE THE  
12 ISSUE IS, IS THERE A SCIENTIFIC BASIS, A REASONABLE SCIENTIFIC  
13 BASIS, TO WITHDRAW IT? AND IS THAT ARBITRARY AND CAPRICIOUS?  
14 PLAINTIFF DOESN'T EVEN CHALLENGE THE REASONABLENESS. NOW, THEY  
15 HAVE SOME PROCEDURAL ISSUES THEY ARGUE WITH, BUT THE ACTUAL  
16 ISSUES OF THE SCIENTIFIC CONCERNS, THEY DO NOT CHALLENGE. THEY  
17 ADMIT THAT THIS IS NOVEL SCIENCE, THIS IS UNKNOWN. THEY SAY IT  
18 WORKS. THEY SAY IT'S DIFFERENT, THAT THEY HAVE TAKEN QUANTUM  
19 MECHANICS TO A NEW LEVEL.

20 THE COURT: SO NO ONE, THE PLAINTIFFS ARE NOT ASKING  
21 THE COURT TO FOCUS ON THE REASONS LEADING UP TO OR THE FACTS OR  
22 CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING UP TO THE DIRECTOR'S CONSIDERATION OF THE  
23 935 PATENT?

24 MR. BAER: I DON'T BELIEVE SO. THEY WITHDREW THAT.

25 THE COURT: NO ONE IS CASTING ANY SINISTER ALLEGATIONS

1 (PAUSE) --

2 MR. SELTER: WE'RE SAYING FOR PURPOSES OF THE MOTION  
3 FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, SINCE THEY DISPUTE IT IN THEIR AFFIDAVIT,  
4 WE ARE NOT RAISING THAT AS A POINT, BUT WE DO BELIEVE THAT IT  
5 OCCURRED. AND SIGNIFICANTLY, I'VE YET TO HEAR FROM MR. BAER.  
6 I MEAN, IT'S A FACT IT'S DISPUTED, BECAUSE WE WANT A DECISION  
7 ON --

8 THE COURT: YOU CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS, COUNSEL.  
9 YOU'RE NOT RAISING IT AS A POINT. CORRECT?

10 MR. SELTER: WE'RE NOT RAISING IT AS A POINT.

11 THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

12 MR. SELTER: BUT WE WILL NEED A DECISION TO BE  
13 RESOLVED FOR PURPOSES OF THE SUMMARY JUDGMENT.

14 THE COURT: I JUST WANT THE RECORD CLEAR ON THAT.

15 ALL RIGHT, THANK YOU.

16 ALL RIGHT.

17 MR. BAER: YOUR HONOR, EVEN --

18 THE COURT: IT'S NOT A POINT.

19 MR. BAER: OKAY. I WOULD EVEN SAY, YOUR HONOR, YOU  
20 COULD IMAGINE IN YOUR HEAD ANY SCENARIO OF HOW WE LEARNED ABOUT  
21 IT. A BLIMP FLYING OVER US. IT DOESN'T MATTER, BECAUSE WHAT  
22 MATTERS, YOUR HONOR, IS THE DECISION ITSELF. IS THERE A  
23 REASONABLE, NON-ARBITRARY REASON BASED ON THE SCIENCE, BASED ON  
24 THE PATENTABILITY, TO WITHDRAW THIS APPLICATION FROM ISSUE?  
25 THE ANSWER IS YES. PLAINTIFF DOES NOT CHALLENGE THAT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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BLACKLIGHT POWER, INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

Q. TODD DICKINSON

Director of the United States  
Patent and Trademark Office

Defendant.

---

Civil Action No.  
00 CV 0422 (EGS)

**DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION TO AMEND THE SCHEDULING ORDER**

Defendant, Q. Todd Dickinson, Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("Director"), respectfully opposes plaintiff's motion for an open-ended stay because no further stay is warranted and any additional stay will serve as an unjustified restraint against lawful government activity. Although plaintiff fails to ask properly for a preliminary injunction, plaintiff is seeking, in effect, a preliminary injunction against the United States. The motion should be denied for three independent reasons. First, plaintiff's failure to seek a preliminary injunction under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 should summarily preclude the relief requested. Second, assuming that this Court treats plaintiff's motion to amend the scheduling order as a proper motion for a preliminary injunction, then the motion should be denied because plaintiff has failed to articulate any basis for a preliminary injunction. Last, if this Court reviews the merits of a theoretical request for a preliminary injunction, then a preliminary injunction should be denied

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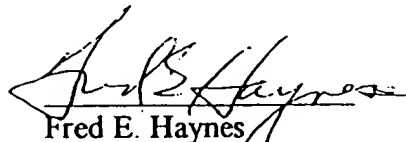
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